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MONDAY SPORTS NBA PLAYOFFS Page 11

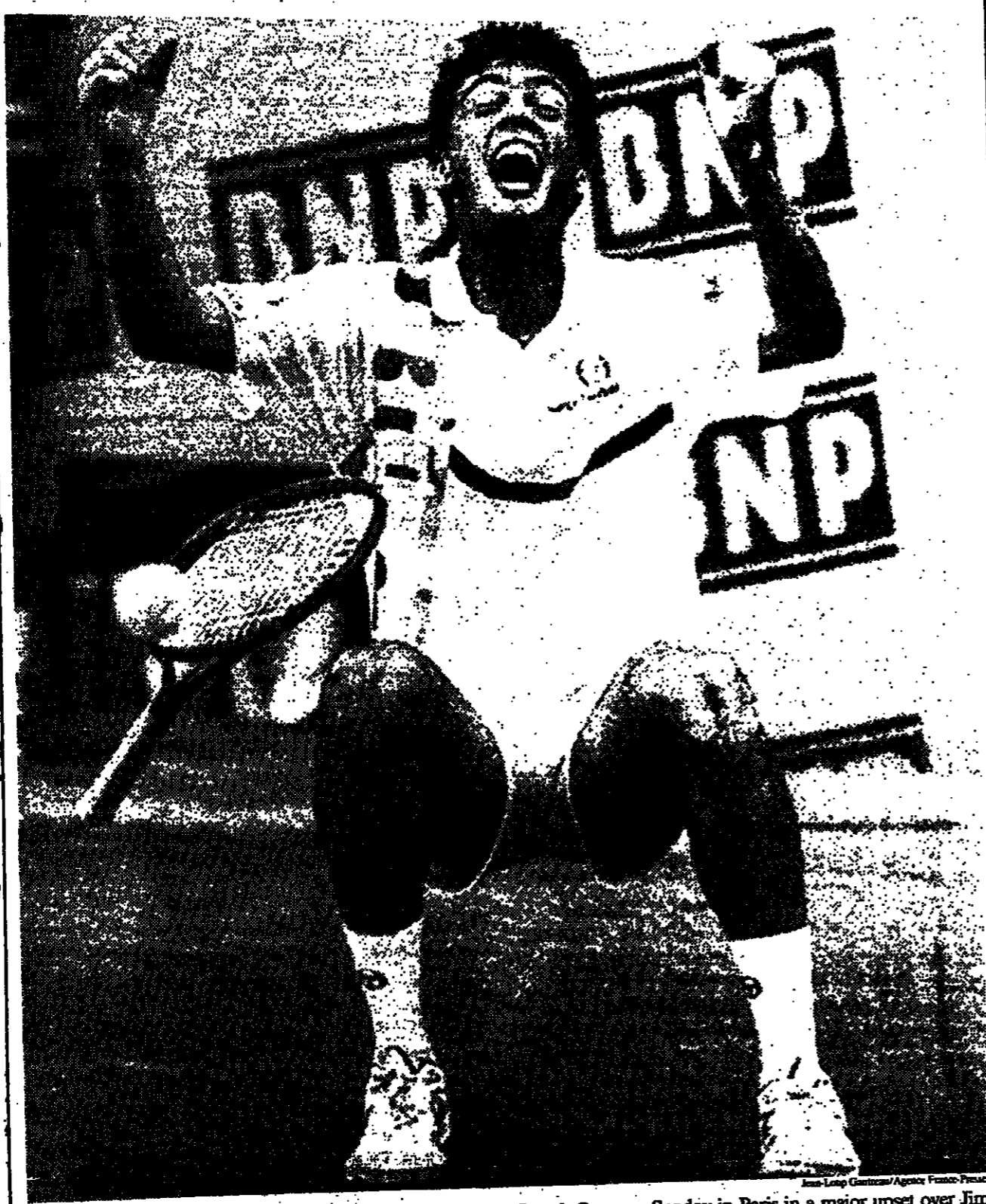
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Spaniard Scores Upset to Win French Open



Sergi Bruguera falling to the ground in joy after winning the French Open on Sunday in Paris in a major upset over Jim Courier of the United States, the two-time defending champion. The 11th-ranked Spaniard beat 2d-ranked Courier, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3. "I couldn't believe it. I was in heaven. It was the best feeling I ever had," Bruguera said after his victory. Page 13.

In Lead, Spain's Socialists Look to Minority Cabinet

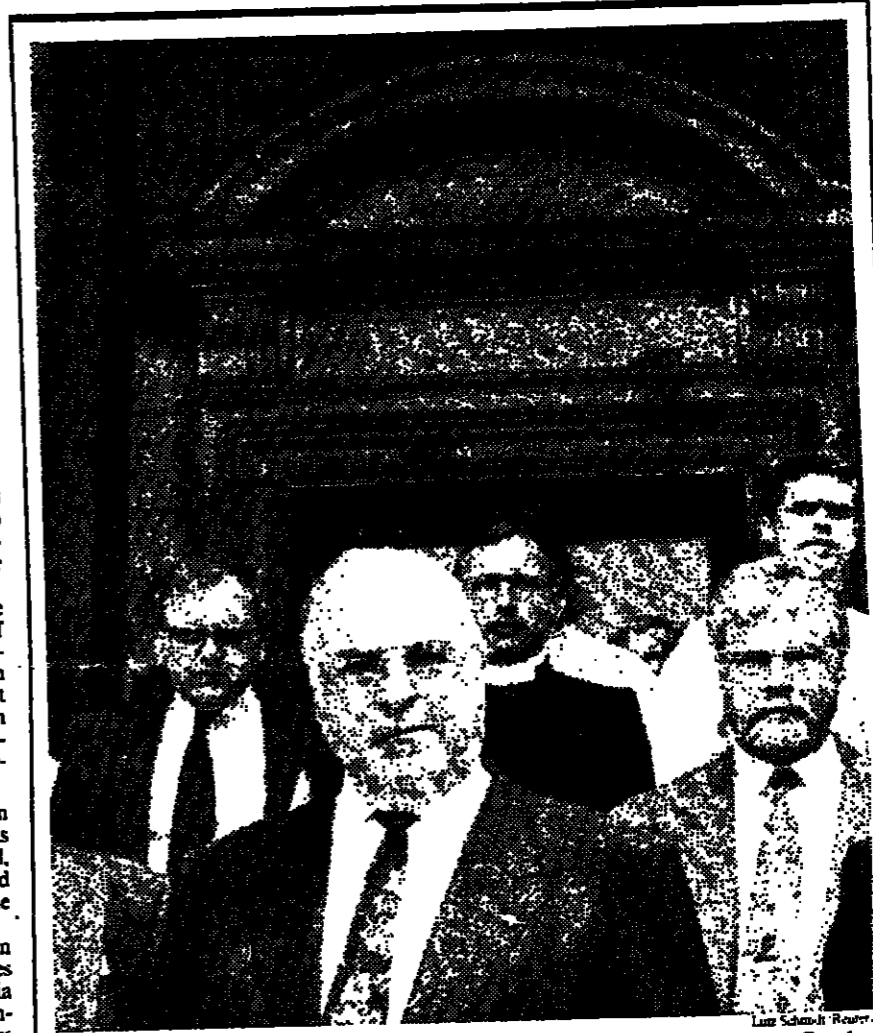
By Alan Riding
MADRID — After facing its toughest challenge since coming to power in 1982, the Socialist Party of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez appeared to be heading for victory over the conservative People's Party in the Spanish general elections on Sunday.
Projections by the Interior Ministry based on 61.4 percent of the returns gave the Socialists from 158 to 162 seats in the 350-member lower house of parliament, as against 126 to 141 seats for the People's Party headed by Jose Maria Aznar.

By the interior minister, Jose Luis Conde, came as something of a surprise since both exit polls Sunday and public-opinion polls during the campaign suggested the race would be much closer.
Mr. Conde said that with more than three-fifths of ballots counted, 39.08 percent of voters had backed the Socialists and 33.42 percent supported the conservatives. The Communist United Left took 9.2 percent of votes, confirming its place as Spain's third-largest political force.

Even if he fails to win office this time, however, Mr. Aznar will at least have turned Spain into a functioning two-party democracy for the first time since Franco died in 1975. After the 1982, 1986 and 1989 elections, the Socialists were able to control the lower house of parliament.
Under Spain's electoral law, the new government can be formed only after the new elected parliament meets for the first time on June 29. As a result, no matter how the vote on Sunday turns out, Mr. Gonzalez will continue as prime minister until the end of this month.

Japan Rallies Asia Against U.S. Push for Trade Quotas

By David E. Sanger
TOKYO — In its most direct attack yet on the Clinton administration, Japanese officials have swept through Asia in recent weeks to rally opposition to America's notion of managed trade, arguing that while Japan may be Washington's target now, they will be next.



KOHL HECKLED — Chancellor Helmut Kohl leaving Berlin cathedral on Sunday after being heckled for his decision not to attend funeral services last week for the five Turkish victims of a firebombing attack by neo-Nazi youths in Solingen. Page 5.

A Lesson for Clinton in Divisive Politics

By Michael Kelly
WASHINGTON — The wreck of Lani Guinier may mark the end of a central myth of the Clinton administration.
The myth was that President Bill Clinton would painlessly lead America into a post-Cold War age of New Politics, in which the old divisive "false choices" of left versus right would merge into a new middle ground of happy consensus.

tor of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council and a winner in the party's factional fight over Ms. Guinier's nomination.
They matter because, when they are translated into government programs and policies, they have an impact on people's lives," Mr. Marshall said.

impassioned ideas about race and power, the president tentatively reassured the centrist and conservative Democrats who had supported him as the "New Democrat" candidate but had come to feel betrayed by his budget policies and personnel decisions.

After a Decade, AIDS Is Still Unbowed

By Lawrence K. Altman
BERLIN — After more than a decade of intensive research, scientists boast that they have learned more about HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, than about any other microbe.
Yet to HIV-infected patients and the public, the scientists' wealth of knowledge contrasts sharply with the poverty of clinical benefits it has yielded. The most impressive gains in fighting AIDS have been made in treating the opportunistic infections that develop as the immune system collapses.

long. There is no vaccine to prevent HIV infection. The AIDS epidemic is spreading at an alarming rate in Asia and many other areas of the world. In many underdeveloped countries, AIDS patients fill the vast majority of hospital beds.

end, seeks a breakthrough in the battle against AIDS. But the probability is high that the 12,000 participants will leave at the end of the week with mountains of new data and no solution to the major questions, many of which have stumped specialists since AIDS was discovered in 1981. These are some of the questions:

Airlines Save by Cutting Back Fresh Air

By Martin Tolchin
NEW YORK — To save money, U.S. airlines are circulating less fresh air into the cabins of many airplanes. As a result, flight attendants and some passengers have begun to complain of headaches, nausea and other health problems, especially after long flights.
The reduction of fresh air is done only on newer planes. Older aircraft built before the mid-1980s provided cabins with 100 percent fresh air that was circulated every three minutes.

They also say there is no conclusive correlation between cabin air and the health of passengers.
But Doris Bachrach, a Manhattan securities analyst and frequent traveler, said that in the last two years she had experienced severe headaches on domestic flights of more than four hours. On a recent round trip from New York to San Francisco aboard American Airlines, she said, "Both ways, I walked off with a headache, which in my case invariably turns into a migraine."

These newer planes, built for an era of fierce competition, include Boeing 737s and 767s and newer versions of 737s and 747s, as well as McDonnell Douglas MD80s and MD11s.
"I think it's more desirable to have outside air, but it's a trade-off," said Dr. Andrew See AIR, Page 5

Somalis Force a Pullout by Aid Workers

By Keith B. Richburg
MOGADISHU, Somalia — More than 200 United Nations civilian staffers and private relief agency workers began a mass evacuation Sunday after ambushes that left 22 Pakistani peacekeepers dead and 57 soldiers wounded, including three Americans. It was the worst single day's casualty toll in the recent history of global peacekeeping operations.

After the bloodshed on Saturday, Mogadishu's streets appeared once again on Sunday to belong to the Somalis, with major roads blocked by makeshift barbed wire and metal barricades and few foreign troops visible. Pakistani troops remained barricaded in their headquarters.

The city appeared calm but tense, and U.S. and Italian helicopters continuously swept through the sky as a show of force against further unrest.
The six missing Pakistanis are believed to have been taken hostage by General Aidid's militiamen after a brutal ambush at a feeding center in a crowded market area where the warlord's troops used women and children as human shields.

A Divorce in Israel? For Women, It's a Man's World

By Clyde Haberman
JERUSALEM — The details get obscure, but to cut through the thicket:
Miri Nahadar got married in Iran when she was only 15 and had two children. They are now 22 and 17. She emigrated to Israel with other Iranian Jews after the ayatollahs took power in 1979, found her husband unwilling to hang around for more than five minutes at a time and finally decided, 10 years ago, that

she wanted nothing more from life than a divorce.
She might as well have asked for the moon. Her husband said no. Because Israel has no civil marriage or divorce, the dispute went as required to the rabbinical courts, whose judges concluded that while he was an unworthy man who should give her what she asked for, they had no power to compel him to do so.

intertwined every day with religious imperatives, thousands of people, most of them women, are similarly unable to extricate themselves from unwanted marriages as the result of economic and theological realities.
Their plight is serious enough to have caught the attention of the government, which seeks to provide some relief through proposed legislation.
The bill, generally welcomed by rabbis and See DIVORCE, Page 5

Aspin to Meet Ukrainians on Arms Rift

KIEV — The U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, arrived here Sunday for talks aimed at persuading Ukraine to ratify the START-1 nuclear arms reduction accord.

Mr. Aspin, who arrived from Germany, was welcomed by the Ukrainian defense chief, General Konstantin Morozov.

The United States has expressed concern over the Ukrainian parliament's reluctance to ratify START-1, which would reduce U.S. and former Soviet strategic nuclear arsenals by a third, and by Kiev's failure to live up to a 1992 pledge to become a nonnuclear state.

Mr. Aspin is to meet Monday with President Leonid M. Kravchuk, General Morozov and Foreign Minister Anatoli Zlenko.

Before his departure from Germany, Mr. Aspin met with the Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, who said Russia wanted peace with Ukraine. General Grachev asked Mr. Aspin to pass on his assurances.

At a brief news conference in southern Germany, General Grachev stressed the importance of U.S. mediation in the developing quarrel between Ukraine and Russia over nuclear weapons.

General Grachev added that Ukraine would lose credibility if it went back on its pledge to become a nonnuclear country and said that Russia was the only country of the former 15 Soviet republics capable of being a nuclear power.

The Ukrainian reticence to ratify the treaty has worried international experts, who fear the country could set a dangerous precedent and hamper efforts to stop a spread of nuclear arms.

U.S. officials said last week they had received reports that Ukraine was trying to gain control of nuclear missiles on its territory. These missiles, left over from the Soviet period, are under Russian guard and Moscow's launch control.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Leonid S. Kuchma advocated, for the first time, that Ukraine retain some nuclear arms and declare itself at least temporarily a nuclear power, according to officials present at a closed legislative session held to debate Ukrainian compliance with the START-1 treaty.

While President Kravchuk and Foreign Minister Zlenko have opposed retaining nuclear weapons, U.S. officials said Mr. Kuchma's re-

marks reflected growing official and public sentiment.

More than a third of the members of parliament are counted as supporting retention. This is a proportion close to that needed to thwart ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Ukrainian officials, meanwhile, have steadily enlarged their demands for financial compensation and security guarantees as conditions for surrendering the estimated 1,600 to 1,800 nuclear warheads.

Some officials have suggested that Ukraine be paid as much as \$3 billion, far more than the \$175 million promised by Washington.

Vasil Durdynets, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian parliament and a close political associate of President Kravchuk, told U.S. officials in Washington last month that before the country ratified the treaty and accepted nonnuclear status, it should get comprehensive security assurances from five major nuclear powers — the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China.

(AFP, WP)



POLITICAL GAMESMANSHIP — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, left, embracing First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir F. Shumelko on Sunday after a game of tennis. Observing was Mr. Shumelko's partner, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev.

Yeltsin Acts Like Dictator, Assembly Foes Assert

MOSCOW — Opponents of President Boris N. Yeltsin accused him on Sunday of dictatorial behavior toward Russia's Constitutional Assembly, and some threatened to boycott the forum.

"The democracy won by our people with such agony and suffering is under threat," they said in an "appeal to the citizens of the Russian Federation."

"The whole situation in the country, including at the Constitutional Assembly, shows that in our long-suffering Russia the threat is arising

of a dictatorship by one person with unrestricted rights," they said.

The text was sent to news agencies by the National Salvation Front, an alliance of Communists and nationalists, which said 45 regional representatives of the total of 700 delegates had signed it.

Conservatives were angered Sunday, the first day of proceedings, when Mr. Yeltsin refused to permit the chairman of parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, to speak.

Shortly after Mr. Yeltsin's opening address, Mr. Khasbulatov stormed out of the Kremlin

hall. He was followed by 50 to 100 legislators and representatives of the republics and autonomous regions making up the Russian Federation.

"It has become clear that we are moving toward a dictatorship," Mr. Khasbulatov shouted.

In his speech, Mr. Yeltsin made clear that he was prepared to circumvent Russia's Soviet-era legislature, or Congress of People's Deputies, to push through a new constitution based on the principle of a strong presidency.

(Reuters, WP)

Pro-Autonomy League Runs Strongly in Milan

MILAN — The pro-autonomy Northern League, buoyed by popular anger at Italy's corruption scandals, appeared to be the big winner in local elections on Sunday.

According to early exit polls, the league more than doubled its vote in Milan to just over 40 percent, although its candidate fell short of winning the race for mayor on the first ballot.

The ruling Christian Democrats and the Socialists, both hit hard by the bribery scandals, saw their support slump in Milan and other cities where the vote for mayor and local councils were the first test of electoral mood since the scandals erupted 16 months ago.

Vote Is Seen as Test

Earlier, Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Rome:

The ballot was restricted to the choice of mayors and local councils. 10.5 million Italians — more than a fifth of the electorate — were eligible to vote under new rules affecting the destiny of major cities from Milan in the north to Catania in Sicily.

Specifically, the outcome was viewed by many Italian analysts as a test of the resilience of the insurgent Northern League and an indicator of the damage done to the country's traditional parties.

Since February 1992, some 2,500 politicians and businessmen have been implicated in scandals involving the payment of bribes and illicit donations to political parties in return for public works contracts. The affair has discredited all the country's major political parties and many corporations.

In April, Italian voters overwhelmingly for political reform and Sunday's vote was the first to be held under new rules permitting the direct election of mayors in major cities.

Overall, voters were asked to choose more than 1,000 local administrations. Much of the nation's attention, however, was focused on Milan, where the candidate of the Northern League, Marco Formentini, was fighting Nando Dalla Chiesa, the son of a slain anti-Mafia crusader, who was running as a candidate for the anti-mob La Rete (The Network). The party is supported by an array of opposition groups, including Italy's former Communists.

The Northern League has risen to prominence in recent years as a voice of protest against what its leader, Umberto Bossi, lambastes as corrupt authorities in Rome. It also proposes a form of federalism in Italy: supposed to prevent the relatively poor south from feeding off the resources of the richer, industrialized north.

In Sicily, the central issue is whether voters will repudiate the Christian Democrats whose electoral strength is centered in the south and which traditionally cemented its power through pork-barrel politics.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Mandela-Buthelezi Peace Talk Set

CAPE TOWN (AFP) — Two longtime South African adversaries, Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have agreed to meet in an effort to curb violence between their black followers. Archbishop Desmond Tutu said here Sunday.

The meeting will take place within a few weeks, the archbishop added. He said he would preside over it jointly with Stanley Mogoba, bishop of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

Rights Aide Takes Over in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters) — Guatemala's senior human rights official took over as president early Sunday and pledged to rebuild democracy, five days after the army deposed President Jorge Serrano Elias in a bloodless palace coup.

Ramiro de León Carpio, who was sworn into office a few hours after Congress elected him president to replace Mr. Serrano, pleaded for national unity but faces a delicate relationship with Guatemala's powerful armed forces. Mr. de León took office following 12 days of turmoil set off when Mr. Serrano, claiming he was fighting corruption and the drug trade, seized near-dictatorial powers on May 25. The army overthrew him barely a week later.

Mr. de León, chosen president in the second round of voting by a special session of Congress, has been the Congress-appointed human rights ombudsman for three years.

Vietnam Detains 3 Buddhist Monks

HANOI (AFP) — The authorities announced the detention of three Buddhist monks on Sunday in what Western diplomats described as a dangerous escalation of conflict between the government and the United Vietnamese Buddhist Church.

Thich Tri Tuu, head of the Linh Mu pagoda, and two other monks were placed in "temporary custody" Saturday on charges of "destroying public order" in the central city of Hue on May 24, when protesters overturned and burned a police jeep, the official Vietnam News Agency said.

Swiss Approve Big Arms Purchase

BERN (AP) — Swiss voters on Sunday approved a modernization of their air force with F-18 jet fighters, rebuffing anti-military campaigners who said the planes were uneeded after the Cold War's end.

The national referendum confirmed a 3.5 billion franc (\$2.4 billion) government order for 34 of the U.S.-made planes. The defeated proposal, launched by the leftist party called the Group for Switzerland Without an Army and backed by the Social Democrats, a member of the four-party governing coalition, would have banned the government from buying warplanes until 2000.

Women Soldiers to Serve in Ulster

LONDON (Reuters) — Women soldiers are to be sent on armed patrol in Northern Ireland for the first time, the Ministry of Defense said.

The soldiers belong to the army's Royal Logistics Corps, which starts a six-month tour of duty in the province beginning in October.

The women will drive armored personnel carriers used on street patrols but will not be sent on foot patrol, the ministry said. It was not clear how many women would be involved.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Muslim passengers on Iran Air now have the option of praying on long-distance flights in a section of the plane set aside for worship, the national carrier said Sunday. Muslims kneel to pray at five set times of the day in the direction of Mecca. (AFP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Ireland, Malta, New Zealand.
TUESDAY: Mal.
THURSDAY: Andorra, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Germany, Haiti, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Vatican City.
FRIDAY: Libya.
SATURDAY: Hong Kong, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia.
Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

AMERICAN TOPICS

High-Rise Diners Can't Eat the View

Rooftop restaurants are in a financial free fall. Rick Hampson of The Associated Press says Windows on the World atop New York's World Trade Center had been showing little or no profit even before the Feb. 26 bombing that destroyed its subterranean storage and food preparation areas.

Many rooftop restaurants, dependent on tourists and business lunchers, have been hurt by the recession and tax law changes that have reduced the deductibility of business entertainment.

For all their glamor, rooftop restaurants face some inherent problems. As Charles Bernstein, editor of an industry newsletter, puts it, "A view is nice, but what do you do for an encore?"

A view — and the tourists and special-occasions patrons it lures — seems to have tempted some managers to let the menu slide. Hence a stereotype: If the view is good, the food probably isn't.

In Chicago, the 95th Restaurant in the John Hancock tower closed May 26 after 26 years. San Francisco's Carnelian Room, atop the Bank of America building, has had several lean years since the 1989 earthquake and the tourism slump that followed.

But some high-rise eateries are thriving. They include the Rainbow Room, which opened on the 65th floor of the RCA building in Rockefeller Center in 1934, and the Space Needle Restaurant, a relic of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair.

Short Takes

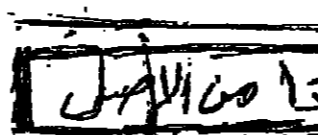
Restrictions on crabbing in Chesapeake Bay are being framed by Governor William Donald Schaefer of Maryland. They include a limit on the number of wire-mesh crab pots used by commercial watermen and a bushel-a-day (35 liters) catch limit for recreational crabbers. The governor's intention is to safeguard the deli-

About People

Herb Caen, a San Francisco columnist since 1938, is still going strong at 77. Five days a week he still sings the praises of the adopted hometown he dubbed "Baghdad by the Bay." He dresses as nattily as ever and presides over lunch at the city's best restaurants. Quaffing a vodka, which he blithely calls vitamin V, he said he is considering writing his own obituary, preferably bordered in black and on page 1 of The San Francisco Chronicle. "It will trail off at the end," he said, "where I fall face down on the old Royal typewriter with my nose on the 'k' key."

Named this year's most valuable player in the National Basketball Association, Charles Barkley of the Phoenix Suns is blunt, intimidating and not interested in inspiring American youth. He says as much in an ingenious TV commercial for Nike athletic footwear. Glaring into the camera, he says: "I am not a role model. I am not paid to be a role model. I am paid to wreck havoc on the basketball court." He adds, reasonably enough, "Parents should be role models."

Arthur Higbee



STATESIDE / 'GETTING WHACKED'

POLITICAL NOTES

WINS!



AYES OF TEXAS — Kay Bailey Hutchison acknowledging cheers after winning a Senate seat.

A Setback for Clinton in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas — Kay Bailey Hutchison, a Republican, crushed a Democrat appointee, Bob Krueger, in a special election that was a double-barreled setback to President Bill Clinton and a warning to the Democratic governor, Ann W. Richards.

She defeated Mr. Krueger, who failed in two previous bids for the Senate, by a 2-to-1 ratio, the highest percentage ever received by a Republican running statewide in post-Reconstruction Texas.

The 49-year-old state treasurer declared that her victory was one more giant step in a Republican takeover of Texas.

Her landslide victory means that Mr. Clinton will have only 56 Democratic votes in the Senate as he struggles to win approval of his economic program. Mrs. Hutchison stressed throughout the campaign her opposition to Mr. Clinton's proposed tax hikes, and her success here would make more difficult Mr. Clinton's problems in persuading senators to vote for his plan.

The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, declared that the outcome would "send shock waves through the chamber," especially for those senators who are "running next year and thinking about voting for those taxes."

The outcome sends "a powerful message," he said, "to cut spending first."

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said: "I don't see any way you can look at this election other than as a referendum on the president's policies, since Kay Bailey Hutchison ran against the president's policies and Bob Krueger tried unsuccessfully to run away from them. If President Clinton's image-makers can put a good face on this defeat, they ought to become morticians."

In the long range, the outcome suggests that Texas's 32 electoral votes, which Mr. Clinton lost to George Bush in 1992, by 41 percent to 37 percent, now are almost out of reach for Democrats.

In 1992, the Clinton campaign threatened to make a challenge in Texas, which forced the Bush campaign to spend \$4 million to ensure that the incumbent Republican did not lose his adopted home state. Unless things change dramatically, such a Democratic threat will have no credibility in 1996.

Babbitt May Be Just the Justice

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who has emerged as a leading candidate for the Supreme Court vacancy, offers the Clinton administration the type of nominee for whom it has been seeking from the start: a moderate, politically adroit consensus-builder who could be easily confirmed.

An administration official described the prospect of Mr. Babbitt's nomination as "a serious possibility." Another leading candidate is a federal appeals court judge, Stephen G. Breyer of Boston.

Bringing together deeply divided interests has been a hallmark of Mr. Babbitt's long political career, first in Arizona as that state's attorney general and two-term governor.

The White House, said one administration official, views Mr. Babbitt as a potentially strong addition to the three relatively moderate justices — David H. Souter, Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony M. Kennedy — who increasingly hold the balance of power on the ideologically divided court.

Republican Takes a Hard Line

GREENFIELD, New Hampshire — Senator Judd Gregg, a Republican, is finding that selling his mansion and forested estate in the hills of southern New Hampshire is far more difficult than he expected.

Mr. Gregg received one bid, from a Wyoming woman who offered \$920,000 and gave him a \$92,000 deposit. Then she discovered that she was dying of liver cancer and asked for her money back.

He has refused and is suing her in federal court so he can keep the deposit. Although the senator may be within his legal rights, critics say, he is showing a mean streak that could cost him political support.

Quote / Unquote

Kay Bailey Hutchison, a Republican who won a Senate seat in Texas: "This election sends a very important message to the Congress and to the president. The people are tired of taxes. They want someone to get serious about cutting government spending and that's exactly what I intend to do."

Another Victim of the Bosnian War: Christopher

By Doyle McManus

WASHINGTON — When Warren M. Christopher left Los Angeles in January to become Bill Clinton's secretary of state, a lot of the early reviews were glowing: Here was a supremely steady hand, the pundits said, to help an untested young president navigate a tumultuous post-Cold War world.

Four months later, Mr. Christopher can be forgiven for admitting that he occasionally misses life in California. Washington's conventional wisdom has swung savagely against the secretary of state, pronouncing him responsible for disarray in the Clinton administration's policy toward the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and for confusion on other issues as well.

Last week, some of the same critics who had praised Mr. Christopher in January called him "uninspired" (Time) or "dithering" (the Arkansas Democrat Gazette).

One of the harshest barbs came from William Safire in The New York Times, who called Mr. Christopher "inept."

"We're really getting whacked," a Christopher aide moaned.

Mr. Christopher takes a longer view. "I've been in tough situations before," he said. "I

wouldn't pretend that it doesn't affect me somewhat, but I just have to plow through it. I know that it's part of the territory in a job this big."

But it is not easy, even for a 67-year-old super-lawyer long noted for iron self-discipline. Mr. Christopher was nettled enough to launch a public relations counteroffensive with a series of television and newspaper interviews. During a reflective half-hour discussion in his private office on the State Department's seventh floor, he occasionally caught himself beginning to complain. "My main message to myself is: 'Above all, don't whine,'" he said.

What happened to Mr. Christopher's reputation in only four months?

"Bosnia," he said, crisply.

In Bosnia, the secretary of state was the point man on a policy that made the United States look indecisive, uncertain and weak. He conspicuously failed to win support from Britain and France for Mr. Clinton's preferred strategy, lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia.

Then one of his top aides told reporters that the disappointing performance reflected a conscious move toward a less assertive U.S. role in the post-Cold War world — drawing a

rebuke from the White House and forcing Mr. Christopher to respond with a disavowal.

The result, the critics asserted, was U.S. impotence in Bosnia, confusion in the American public and alarm among the allies.

"The performance has been fairly aimless, fairly confusing and has not made a reassuring impression abroad," said Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former State Department official under President Gerald Ford who is now at the Brookings Institution.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Christopher has dismissed such accusations. Most of the criticism on Bosnia, he has said, is from "East Coast newspaper columnists" who wanted the United States to use military force in the former Yugoslavia.

"I don't find that out in the country," he said. Aides note that Mr. Christopher keeps close track of public-opinion polls that do, indeed, show widespread opposition to U.S. military action in Bosnia.

The administration has had plenty of problems with Bosnia, he acknowledged. "That's a problem that nobody has been able to find a satisfactory answer to," he said.

But he argued that the administration had done well on other issues — launching a new

program of aid to Russia, re-starting Arab-Israeli peace talks and devising a compromise that extended most-favored-nation trade status to China for another year despite concerns over human rights.

Some critics agree that Mr. Christopher has succeeded admirably on individual issues, but still complain that he has failed to bring the administration's positions together in a coherent strategy.

"They've done well on Russia, Christopher handled the Middle East nicely and they did the right thing on China," Mr. Sonnenfeldt said. "But you get the impression that they aren't sure of their sense of direction. It's sort of the same problem people have with Clinton: Where's the core?"

Mr. Christopher's abortive attempt to win the allies' support on the Bosnian arms embargo has drawn particular criticism. Debargo has said that it made the United States look weak. Some have said that Mr. Christopher should have known that the British and the French would refuse his request. Others have suggested that he was half-hearted in his advocacy because he was not, himself, particularly enthusiastic about lifting the arms embargo.

Clinton Fights to Hold the Center, to Little Avail

By Richard L. Berke

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton struggles to return to the centrist policies that won the election, more Americans view him as a liberal, and many say his economic plan relies too heavily on raising taxes and would do little to help the economy, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

Most Americans do not appear convinced by Mr. Clinton's repeated efforts to show that his economic remedies will place a heavier burden

on the rich than on the middle class. And they have grown increasingly skeptical about the fairness and effectiveness of the plan.

The optimism many Americans had early this year that the economy would improve has largely dissipated, with only 13 percent now saying the country is on the rebound. Recent economic data offer only spots of encouragement.

Job growth jumped in May, and sales of autos and new homes have climbed, but retail sales have been disappointing. Consumer and business confidence have markedly declined.

Clearly troubled by the president's call for new taxes, by his series of seeming political blunders and by a perception that the economy is in terrible shape, Americans have been more critical of Mr. Clinton than of any president of the postwar era at equivalent points in office.

Mr. Clinton, of course, was elected without a majority of the popular vote in a three-way race.

His rating stands at 38 percent of the public approving how he handles his job, with 47 percent disapproving. Half the people say the

percent of that group said Mr. Clinton was wrong to nominate Ms. Guinier in the first place, echoing what the president himself said, while 21 percent said they approved of the nomination.

His latest political stumble — the uproar over his nomination of Lani Guinier to be the Justice Department's civil rights chief and his withdrawal of the nomination on Thursday — did not appreciably alter his standing, the poll found.

Of the nearly 7 in 10 Americans who had heard that Mr. Clinton dropped the nomination, 47 percent said he did the right thing and 30 percent said he did not. And 65

CLINTON: From the Guinier Affair, a Harsh Lesson in Divisive Politics

Continued from Page 1

decisions on matters like the budget, welfare changes and crime.

And this puts a president who wants very much to be liked in a position that does not play to his natural strengths: he must ultimately choose to displease one group or the other.

As a candidate and a fledgling president, Mr. Clinton seemed to operate on a premise that conflicting ideas could be brought rather easily, through the agency of himself, into something that would pass for agreement. His would be the administration beyond ideology, with equal room for thoughts — and people — from the right, center and left.

It has not yet worked out that way, and the case of Ms. Guinier shows why.

In choosing the 43-year-old law professor to be assistant attorney general for civil rights, Mr. Clinton chose not just an old friend but an ideologue — someone with a set of passionately held, explicitly expressed ideas about race and power that were welcomed by the left wing of the Democratic Party but which appalled the party's middle and right.

When he introduced her, in a sunny courtyard of the Justice Department on April 14, Mr. Clinton noted that Ms. Guinier had once sued him, as governor of Arkansas, in a race discrimination case. "Shows how broad-minded I am," the president said.

But broad-mindedness is a rare quality in politics, especially the politics of race and power. Almost as soon as Ms. Guinier was announced, the campaign for her withdrawal began.

It spread very rapidly through the world in which ideas are taken with utmost seriousness, spurred not just by conservative groups like the Institute for Justice, but also by traditionally liberal organizations like the American Jewish Congress. Soon, opposition to Ms. Guinier covered most of the political spectrum, except the left.

But the White House, which had already reviewed Ms. Guinier's writings and found no grounds for alarm, discounted the warning signals. The reason goes to the core of what was wrong with Mr. Clinton's post-ideological framework, and it can be found in Mr. Clinton's own words.

"I expect the policy to be made on civil rights laws by the United States Congress, and I expect the Justice Department to carry out that policy," he said in defending

Ms. Guinier on May 14. "Insofar as there is discretion in the policy that discretionary authority should reside either in the president or the attorney general in terms of what policies the country will follow."

In other words, while Ms. Guinier might have certain ideas, those ideas did not really matter. Taken to its logical end, this line of argument suggested that ideas in general did not matter.

The argument was not a new one. For months, as Mr. Clinton appointed many administration officials whose records and philosophies seemed out of keeping with the centrist promise of a "New Democrat's" administration, White House aides had argued that such ideas did not matter, that the only things that counted were Mr. Clinton's.

The prospect of Ms. Guinier put that idea to its crucial test. "Here was this person who was going to be put in charge of interpreting civil rights law, with immense power to interpret and enforce, and she had ideas that, if put into practice,

would have had a devastating effect on race relations," Mr. Marshall argued.

In siding with the view of Mr. Marshall's camp, the president admitted that the theory that disparate ideologies could be combined into one inclusive Clintonian philosophy was wrong.

But a president who believes profoundly in his own power to divine the new, third way of politics may face great temptations to forget that lesson.

JAPAN: Tokyo Rallies Asia Against U.S. on Trade

Continued from Page 1

and Japan's top trade negotiator. "We, of course, agree with them."

Mr. Hatakeyama insisted in an interview that "we are determined never to accept" a "results-oriented approach that leads us to managed trade." Mr. Hatakeyama is leading the United States for a critical set of negotiations in which the Clinton administration plans to lay out a broad new framework for trade talks with Japan.

Japanese leaders have been increasingly contemptuous of the administration's approach. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, during a taped television interview last week, attributed American trade policies to the new administration's inexperience, saying that "they've just come to the government, so they probably don't understand very well."

Mr. Miyazawa later persuaded the network, TV Asahi, to delete the remark before broadcasting the interview, saying he feared it could be interpreted in Washington as "rude." But newspaper reporters who had watched the taping reported it anyway.

A taste of the differences spilled over in Paris last week at the meeting of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

There, U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown sparred with their Japanese counterparts. They contended that the American determination to measure the openness of the Japanese market by clear numerical indicators — not just market share, but numbers of new contracts signed and other measures — was specifically aimed at reducing the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

"We're working hard to try to open up these markets," Mr. Bentsen said.

from Prime Minister Paul Keating. But perhaps the loudest critic outside Japan has been the prime minister of Malaysia, Mahathir bin Mohamad.

"Mr. Miyazawa says that it is not acceptable for countries to have to tell their companies how much of what they should buy," Mr. Mahathir said in a speech in Tokyo last month. "Yet managed trade has advanced. And there are now respectable Western scholars who even advocate it as a legitimate model for the conduct of future world trade. There are politicians who openly advocate it without blushing with shame."

But Japanese officials now say that their agreeing to such a target was a big mistake, because it set a precedent that Washington is now trying to enlarge.

The campaign against the Clinton administration's strategy began overtly in April, when Mr. Miyazawa traveled to Australia and came back with a fairly strong statement in favor of free trade

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Economic Plan Gets Retouch

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, said Sunday that the president's five-year economic program was being revised to include "equal parts spending reductions and tax increases."

The New York Democrat, in a televised interview, said that both the taxing and the spending "would be spread out evenly" over the five-year period in order to help maintain the current recovery.

President Bill Clinton's program, as passed by the House on May 28, is heavily weighted in favor of taxes during its first years and only reaches an approximate one-to-one

ratio during its fifth and final year. Mr. Moynihan also said that the provisions of the bill would take effect July 1 this year. There have been reports that the tax provision might be made retroactive to Jan. 1.

Mr. Moynihan said he and the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, were scheduled to meet the president Monday to discuss the changes in the bill.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said he expected that the Senate would ultimately pass the economic package. "I'm confident we're going to win that vote," he said.

The main changes, he said, would be in the reduction of the energy tax and a concomitant increase in spending cuts. He said that "the president has committed himself to a broad-based energy tax and that's what we'll have — not a very large one."

To make up the revenue lost by cutting the energy tax and achieve the one-to-one ratio of spending cuts and taxes, "we have to get another \$51 billion," Mr. Moynihan said. He said about \$35 billion would "come from Medicare."

Earlier, Budget Director Leon E. Panetta, speaking at the White House after the morning meeting, said that the administration expected modification of the energy tax.

Away From Politics

• The Episcopal Church elected the first woman in the United States to the post of diocesan bishop. The Reverend Mary A. McLeod was selected bishop of Vermont in balloting by the clergy and lay delegates of the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont in Montpelier.

• The Department of the Interior approved an agreement allowing the Oneida Indians to open a high-stakes gambling casino near Syracuse, New York. The decision removed the final hurdle from the tribe's plan to open a sprawling glass-and-metal casino this summer that could draw tens of thousands of gamblers each day and generate more than 2,000 jobs in a largely poor, rural region.

• Four Brooklyn teenagers were arrested in the fatal shooting of a drama teacher who had fought off their efforts to steal his \$250 bicycle on a wooded dirt trail in Prospect Park. The youths — two aged 14 and two aged 16 — had a simple motive, the police said, when they attacked the teacher, Allen Winslow, on Tuesday: Three of them had bikes and they wanted a fourth.

• A Hispanic policeman convicted in Miami of killing two young black men but then acquitted on the same charges last week in a second trial, is seeking to return to active duty. The officer, William Lozano, was found guilty by a jury in 1989 on two counts of manslaughter, but was acquitted May 28 following a three-week trial in Orlando. His efforts to regain his old job came just as Miami residents were beginning to look beyond the racially charged case, which has polarized the city for four and a half years.

• Columbia University's Board of Trustees approved an administrative shake-up that the incoming president said was his first step to eliminate the university's \$15 million annual deficit and to establish stronger control over its arts and sciences faculty. The new president, George E. Rupp, presented the changes, which include the replacement of three deans and a vice president, to the Columbia trustees at their quarterly meeting. Now president of Rice University in Houston, Mr. Rupp made clear before the meeting that he planned further restructuring after he succeeded Michael I. Sovern on July 1.

200 Illegal Aliens Flee as Ship Runs Aground Off N.Y.

NEW YORK — Hundreds of illegal Chinese immigrants — some wearing business suits, some in their underwear — jumped into the chilly Atlantic before dawn Sunday after a smuggling ship ran aground on a New York beach.

Four people drowned, two died later and more than 20 others were treated for exposure or exhaustion, officials said.

More than 200 people fled the ship and about 100 others were taken ashore from the freighter. Officials were looking for about 25 people believed still at large.

"It looked almost like the movie about the invasion of Normandy," said Detective Ming Li, who arrived shortly after the 150-foot (50-meter) freighter Golden Venture ran aground at 2 A.M.

Most of the immigrants were young men; about 20 were women. The freighter hit a sandbar about 200 yards off a seaside park, near a Coast Guard station. The police were investigating whether the ship beached itself intentionally to off-load its human cargo.

On June 21st, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Cut in Mexico's Debt Cost Is Likely if It Joins OECD

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Virtually unnoticed in last week's news that Mexico had been invited to apply for membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is the very special banking status that goes with membership. Under the risk-weighted capital adequacy rules that came into effect this year, bank loans to those governments carry a zero weighting.

Saudi Arabia is the only outside country accorded equal ranking, because it is part of the small club that stands ready to lead to the International Monetary Fund.

Banking authorities caution that OECD membership may not automatically confer a zero capital charge on loans to Mexico. "It's a question that will have to be discussed [by the Basel committee of banking supervisors] after Mexico joins," one official said. "There's been no new member in 20 years." However, it's difficult to imagine this so-called rich nations' club opening its door for the first time to a developing country in Latin America, only to offer it a second-class status inferior to that of existing members such as Greece or Turkey.

How much of an impact a zero risk weighting would have on international nonpension bonds issued or guaranteed by the Mexican government, or on Mexico's cost of borrowing in general, is impossible to measure. But the banking official guessed that it would not amount to more than a few basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point. For one thing, the change in status, if it occurs, will apply only to Mexican government assets held by banks. There would be no impact on nonbank financial institutions, such as insurance companies and mutual funds, or on any other investors.

In addition, the official stressed that the capital adequacy requirement is in no way a proxy for assessment of credit risk. A loan to AAA-rated General Electric Co., for example, carries a weighting of 100 percent, or an 8 percent charge against capital, not because it's a doubtful risk but because GE is a private company. Nevertheless, analysts agree that while the impact on Mexico may not be quantifiable, it would be a plus.

Louis G. Schirano, senior vice president at the New York office of Standard Chartered Bank and an expert on Latin American debt, predicts "a dramatic reduction in the cost of Mexico's debt."

He bases this not only on the assumptions that the North American Free Trade Association linking Mexico with the United States and Canada will be created next year and that Mexico will be admitted to the OECD within the next nine to 18 months, but also on the expectation that before then the credit rating of Mexico will have been raised to BBB, the lowest category considered to be investment grade.

Mr. Schirano said that "zero weighting itself, by lowering the cost to banks of doing business with Mexico, is bound to lead to a pickup in bank lending." Currently, he said, new bank lending to

See BONDS, Page 9

Germany Still Seen As Easing

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Bundesbank found its credibility under attack last week.

Having announced it had suspended its policy of lowering interest rates, the German central bank discovered that the financial markets didn't believe a word of it.

Official interest rates were left unchanged during the week, but market participants insist this only means that subsequent easings, dictated by the deepening German recession, will have to be that much larger to make up for lost time.

The purpose of the pause was to stop the erosion of the Deutsche mark and the rot in the bond market. But the mark weakened against most other major currencies anyway, and bond prices continued to decline, pushing the yield on 10-year paper to 6.90 percent, the highest since mid-February.

The currency market appears to be saying that short-term interest rates will have to fall, and the bond market is worried that excessive growth in the money supply and the high and still rising level of deficit spending will prevent any slowdown in inflation.

The risk premium on Germany is rising, says Francois-Xavier Chaudat at Banque Indosuez in Paris.

The dollar gained more than 4 pfennig, ending the week at 1.6264 DM, buoyed by an unexpected gain in U.S. employment last month.

But if analysts are correct, the United States will help rescue the Germans with a convenient weakening of the dollar, giving the Bundesbank room to reduce interest rates without having to worry about any collapse of the mark.

U.S. wholesale prices for May will be announced Friday, and the following week, Washington will report on consumer prices.

Concern over U.S. inflation has

See RATES, Page 9

EC Nears Compromise on Art Tax

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — EC officials see a good chance of resolving one of the European Community's longest-running tax disputes Monday, when finance ministers consider a compromise aimed at getting Britain to impose a tax on imports of artworks.

Britain has resisted efforts to set Community-wide taxes on art imports since they were first proposed by the EC Commission in 1988. U.K. officials have argued that such a tax would strike mainly at Britain by hurting the business of its big auction houses Sotheby's and Christie's or driving it offshore.

Christie's has estimated, for example, that £1.17 billion (\$1.78 billion) of art was imported into Britain in 1991, with more than £700 million worth of it coming from outside the Community, mainly from the United States, Switzerland and Asia.

A proposal by the Danish EC presidency would allow member states to impose a minimum tax on art imports of 5 percent in lieu of their regular rate of value-added tax. That is closely in line with France, the second-largest art-auction market in the Community, which charges 5.5 percent on most artworks.

Crucially for Britain, the Danes propose to allow it a reduced rate of 3 percent until the end of 1996. That proposal "goes a long way in the right direction," said one British official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

But Britain still intends to fight for a temporary rate of less than 3 percent, this official said.

as well as for a longer transitional period. Rather than spelling out a definite 1996 deadline for shifting to a 3 percent rate, Britain seeks a vaguer formula that would require finance ministers to decide in a few years what the final rate will be, he said.

With those caveats, he said, there was a "50-50 chance" that the Britain and the other finance ministers can reach an agreement.

The tax proposal also includes measures to even out the treatment of used cars. It would impose value-added tax only on the car dealer's profit margin, not on the full price of the car.

Danish officials are eager to resolve the tax dispute before Denmark's presidency concludes at the end of the month. "It is really about time," one Danish official said. "It is the last important gap in the internal market as far as VAT is concerned."

Ministers also are expected to approve a plan to allow the European Atomic Energy Community to lend as much as 1 billion European currency units (\$1.22 billion) to help dismantle dangerous nuclear power plants in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Their agenda also calls for a discussion of efforts to stimulate growth and employment, the biggest challenge facing the Community, but officials of the Danish presidency said there were no new initiatives in the works.

Separately, French officials said they had mustered enough support to squash a commission proposal governing computerized flight-reservation systems that they believe favors American Airlines over European carriers.

The proposal would require airlines to list their flight information on all reservation systems and aims to prevent owners of reservation systems from peering at their rivals' data.

But Air France, Iberia and other European carriers contend that nothing less than a complete break between ownership and operational control — known as "dehosting" in the industry — can truly provide protection against an owner's abusing its reservation system for competitive advantage.

The two main European reservation systems, called Galileo and Amadeus, have been dehosted. American Airlines' Sabre system, in which Air France and Iberia have refused to participate, has not been.

Two weeks ago, the commission rebuffed an attempt by European carriers to insist that Sabre be dehosted, saying its proposal offered adequate guarantees and that it was too late to change the proposal anyway.

The Danish presidency has left the proposal on the agenda, but the French official said France had lined up seven other member states — including Spain, Germany and Italy — to oppose it.

Passenger-car registrations in the EC fell 19.2 percent in May from the comparable month last year, according to data from the EC markers' trade group. Reuters reported. Only Britain bucked the trend, it said, with a 9.1 percent increase in registrations.

Rumors Intensify On Attali

Reuter

LONDON — Speculation intensified Sunday over the future of Jacques Attali, the president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, after newspapers reported that the bank's governors wanted to sideline or replace him.

The British newspapers The Independent on Sunday and The Sunday Times said some officials of the Group of Seven industrial nations were seeking a new chief executive to run the bank.

One report, in the Independent, said that Britain's overseas development minister, Lynda Chalker, had sounded out the World Bank's managing director, Ernest Stern, during a trip to Washington last week about coming to the EBRD. No one was available at the Overseas Development Administration to comment on the report.

The Sunday Times said the board of the bank — which was established at Mr. Attali's instigation two years ago to assist economic development in Eastern Europe — was planning to bring in an outsider to unite the bank's merchant-banking and development-banking divisions. It also identified Mr. Stern as a contender for the job.

Mr. Attali has been heavily criticized in recent months for spending too much on salaries and an opulent London headquarters for the bank while not doing enough lending.

The United States, an EBRD shareholder, has frozen payments to the bank. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said last week that Congress had done so because of the bank's "extravagance."

Mr. Bentsen also fueled the speculation over Mr. Attali's prospects, saying that the Frenchman's future as president was in the hands of the European governments who are the bank's primary shareholders.

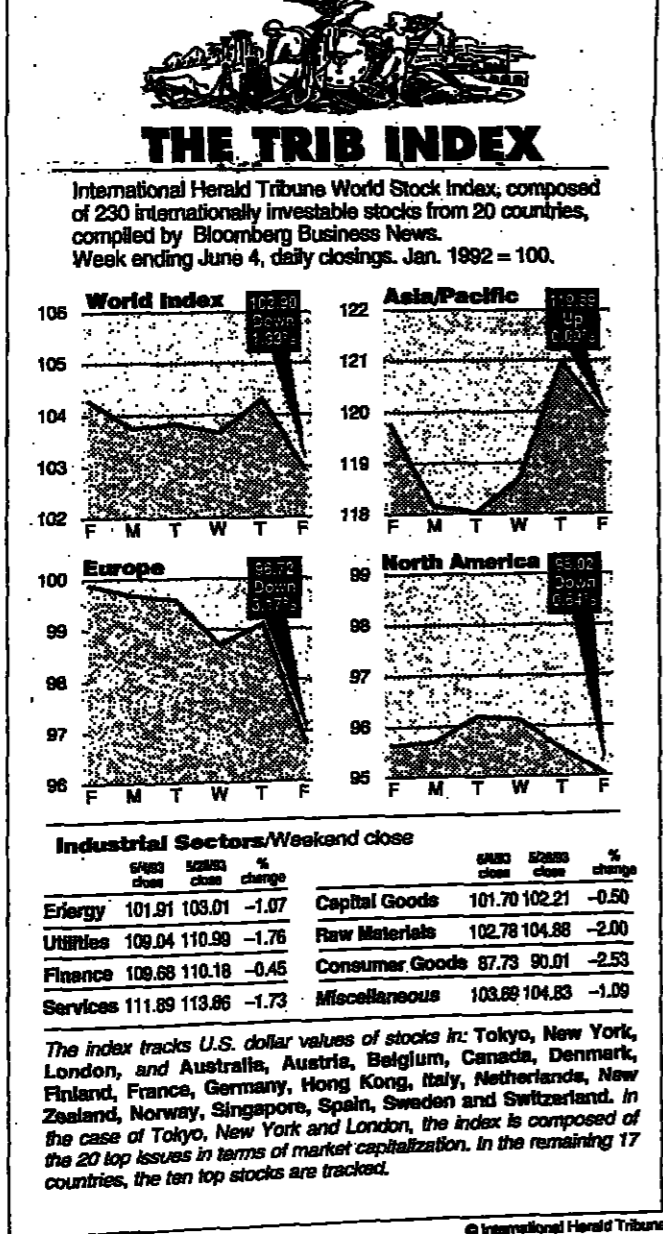
The Independent said G-7 finance ministers were preparing to pin Mr. Attali's fate to the outcome of a detailed audit of the EBRD to be published July 15.

Are Piling

of Trade Managers

It Have Th

oved Others



CURRENCY RATES

June 4

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	% Change
Amsterdam	1.819	277.1	1.12
Brussels	3.379	527.7	0.25
Frankfurt	1.905	284.4	0.20
London (alt)	1.525	229.2	0.20
Madrid	168.99	25,128	0.20
Munich	1.819	277.1	1.12
Paris	6.549	982.3	0.20
New York (alt)	1.000	150.0	0.00
Tokyo	107.28	16,092	0.20
Toronto	1.000	150.0	0.00
Zurich	1.482	222.3	0.20
1 ECU	1.270	190.5	0.20

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Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	% Change
Australian	0.9901	149.7	0.20
British	1.0771	161.6	0.20
Canadian	1.3211	198.2	0.20
Chinese yuan	5.7147	857.2	0.20
Danish kroner	6.111	916.7	0.20
East German mark	3.5403	531.1	0.20
Finland mark	5.9453	891.8	0.20
French franc	275.10	41,265	0.20

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day
British	1.0771	1.0771	1.0771	1.0771
Canadian	1.3211	1.3211	1.3211	1.3211
Japanese yen	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IHS (Zurich). Other data from Reuters and A.P.

Munich Notebook

The Radios Fumble for Focus

Morale is not good at Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. With the Cold War over, there are calls from Washington to close them or merge the Munich-based stations into the Voice of America, and even if the broadcasters survive, there is upheaval on the jobs front.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were established after World War II to serve as local broadcasters to the Soviet bloc, supplying people with news they would not get from Communist government-controlled stations. Radio Liberty is licensed to the former Soviet Union, Radio Free Europe to the rest of the Warsaw Pact nations. Now, there is some question as to whether the U.S. government wants to pay \$220 million a year to fulfill what is essentially a private-sector mission. As a partial cost-cutting step, it has suggested in Washington that the stations be managed by Voice of America.

Meanwhile, The Radios, as employees call the joint company, is struggling to reformat itself for the 1990s. Staffers say there still is not much in the way of real news available to East Europeans. With old ethnic conflicts leading to bloody fights that often involve governments, they say there is still plenty to do on the objective-information front.

Nonetheless, the stations and their affiliated research institute, which produces reports on the Eastern European countries, are changing focus. Originally, researchers at the institute were Kremlinologists and other politically minded folk, who drafted Communist newspapers for tiny signs of news in such things as crop reports and staffing announcements. But even amid the internecine violence in some of the target countries, the stations are able to employ correspondents, usually on a free-lance basis, in the former Communist nations. That is something they could not do when the Warsaw Pact was functioning, and it raises doubts about the need for the Munich-based academics, at least as far as their input to the radio station is concerned.

But during their visit to Munich, things were not so bright.

Many of these executives work for companies that communicate by electronic mail. In fact, they do not like to read internal documents on paper, and sometimes they just throw them out. It is no great trick to get your E-mail on the road: Just plug your portable computer into the wall, fiddle with the long-distance codes and message away.

But in Munich, many hotel rooms had phones wired into the wall. One way around this is something called an acoustic coupler, which fits onto a phone handset, but these are bulky and old-fashioned. Few people thought of bringing them along. Other phones had plugs, but they did not match the adapters that the hotel offered. A business center did have one outlet with plugs that were supposed to fit, but there were three holes meant for diverse inputs such as phones, telefaxes or modems. The holes all looked the same, but the plug fit one hole comfortably, one if forced and one not at all, no matter how you forced it. Anyway, even if you squished your plug in, there was no touch-tone service. Some portable computers are not prepared to deal with this anachronism.

Executives carrying their modems through the hotel in search of a working outlet were stopped by other guests wanting to know where there were functional ports. At least one of the chip managers took things into his own hands. This executive had an engineering background and a screwdriver. He undid the wiring in his room and connected his modem directly to the wall. "It's the top two wires on the top left," he explained, with a kind of grim satisfaction.

Plugged In. With Chip and Coupler

Telecommunications is an area in which Europeans excel. Dataquest Inc. analysts told semiconductor executives attending their annual computer chip conference in Munich during May. Cellular is booming, the world is going digital and European companies account for half of the telecom equipment sold in the world.

Mitchell Martin

KIO Spanish Unit Posts Huge Loss

Reuter

MADRID — The Kuwait Investment Office's Spanish subsidiary, Grupo Torres SA, on Sunday announced a loss of 197.5 billion pesetas (\$1.58 billion) for 1992 and said its net worth had been wiped out.

Torres, an industrial holding company with interests in paper, chemicals, fertilizer, foods and real estate, filed for receivership in December. It placed much of the blame for the losses on its former managers, who resigned in May 1992 and were named in a criminal lawsuit filed by the investment office in January.

The figures released Sunday showed Torres's net worth at the end of 1992 was a negative 141.3 billion pesetas. The figures were sent to Spain's securities watchdog agency, the CNMV.

OPEC to Hear Kuwait's Quota Plea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Kuwait's demand for a bigger output quota will be hanging over this week's OPEC meeting in Geneva, as the oil cartel tries again to curb excess supply and boost prices.

Oil prices have been languishing \$1 to \$2 below the \$21-a-barrel target set in 1990 by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and traders predict a further decline. They point to such signs as American motorists apparently using less gasoline than expected so far in this still new warm-weather driving season.

For this reason, OPEC's president, Alirio Parra of Venezuela, says the 12 members "should be cautious when agreeing what will be the most adequate supply."

Exporters including Saudi Arabia, the biggest producer, worry that weak prices will give revenue-hungry Western governments more room to levy energy taxes on oil.

Anticipating this, the London-based newspaper Al Hayat reported Sunday, six Arab oil-producing states in the Gulf have said they would ensure stable crude-oil supplies to Europe if the European Community dropped its effort to pass a tax based on the carbon content of fuels.

The newspaper said the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council had made the offer in Brussels on May 11 at a meeting between council and EC officials.

The EC's so-called carbon tax — intended to help reduce carbon-dioxide emissions blamed for global warming — is to be discussed by EC finance ministers Monday, but the proposal is believed to be dead for now in any case because of British opposition.

Over the weekend, meanwhile, Kuwaiti officials denied reports that they were scaling down their demand for a bigger quota in this week's OPEC talks, which will begin Tuesday.

Kuwait was exempted from OPEC's system of production quotas after reentering Iraqi troops set its oil fields ablaze at the end of the Gulf War in 1991. But when an oil glut loomed at the time of the OPEC ministerial talks in February, Kuwait reluctantly agreed to produce no more than 1.6 million barrels of oil a day — on the condition that it would be given a much bigger quota later, in line with the rapid recovery in its oil-producing potential.

Demand for OPEC oil, however, doesn't seem to be rising as rapidly as the oil ministers in February expected it would. That is partly because the world economy remains weak, and partly because

See OPEC, Page 9

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Yen

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid

Dollars

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid

Yen

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial metrics. Includes various international and domestic funds.

INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES (Continued)

Continuation of the International Bond Prices table, listing various international bonds and their market data.

(Continued on Page 9)

New International Bond Issues

Table of bond issues with columns for Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, and Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

U.S. Bars USAir Sale Of Routes

WASHINGTON — USAir Inc. has requested to sell two of its route authorizations to fly to London has been dismissed by the U.S. Department of Transportation...

RATES: German Ease?

been on the increase since mid-May, when the Federal Reserve Board signaled it would consider raising interest rates if inflation kept rising.

Philip Braverman, an economist in New York for DKB Securities, similarly dismisses the rise in employment and a spurt in sales of cars and homes as "mistaken" and "deceptive."

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 7-11

Calendar of economic events for June 7-11, including earnings reports, interest rate decisions, and government announcements.



BONDS: Joining OECD Could Cut Mexico's Debt Cost

Mexico is largely in the form of one-year trade finance. If a channel to longer-dated bank loans were open, Mexico would not have to rely exclusively on the international capital market for long-term money.

Landesbank is expected to take an equity stake in the bank. The EBRD's role, however, is difficult to decipher. At first glance, it looks like a desperate effort by the bank's management to respond to criticism that it has been laggard in making loans.

nothing except an assurance that the EBRD's role of the issue had been safely locked away. It also says something about the EBRD's management style that it takes something like five weeks to decide whether to participate in the bond issue...

OPEC: Focus on Kuwait

supplies in the consuming countries are still ample because OPEC members violated their quotas and sold too much oil during the winter. OPEC officials have said the cartel's total production should not be raised by more than 600,000 barrels a day, to 24.2 million — if it is raised at all, Kuwait, however, has said it wants a rise of at least 400,000 barrels a day for itself.

Japan's Chiyoda to Build Qatar Plant

DOHA, Qatar — Chiyoda Corp. of Japan has won a \$1.4 billion contract to build a gas liquefaction plant in Qatar to provide natural gas to Japan starting in 1997, the Gulf Times newspaper said Sunday.

Jobs Report Jolts Bonds

The bond market was rocked by the surprisingly strong employment report Friday, which wiped out the week's gains in prices of some short-term securities, news agencies reported from New York.

U.S. Credit Markets

worry, the bond market this week will wait uneasily for the Labor Department's report on Friday on wholesale prices.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Eurobond yields and weekly sales for various currencies and maturities.

MUTUAL FUNDS table listing various fund names, share prices, and performance metrics.

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION. BEIRUT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PRE-QUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS. The Government of Lebanon, represented by the Ministry of Transport and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), invites applications from suitably qualified building and civil engineering contractors to pre-qualify to tender for the Rehabilitation and Extension of Beirut International Airport.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

Table of mutual fund data including fund names, share classes, and performance metrics.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 4.

Table of NASDAQ National Market data including stock symbols, prices, and volume.

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Table of NASDAQ National Market data including stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Continued on Page 11

SPOR... students

DAQ NATION

MONDAY SPORTS HORSE RACING

Prairie Bayou Destroyed In Historic Belmont Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELMONT, N.Y. — In a race marred by the breakdown of the favorite, Prairie Bayou, the 13-1 long shot Colonial Affair won the Belmont Stakes as Julie Krone became the first woman to ride a winner in any Triple Crown race.

Prairie Bayou, second in the Kentucky Derby and first in the Preakness, buckled in the backstretch Saturday while his rider, Mike Smith, bailed out over his right side. The 3-year-old gelding tried to jog for 300 yards before pulling up. He was taken by horse ambulance back to his barn, where X-rays disclosed a compound fracture of the left forecannon bone, which was destroyed by injection. "It was a bad step," Smith said. "It was raining and kind of slippery. Everything was normal. It was just an abnormal mishap."

Three weeks before, Union City broke down during the Preakness Stakes with a similar injury and was destroyed by injection.

Prairie Bayou was 11th after a half-mile and moments later suffered what the veterinarian, M.B. Tigland, said was a compound fracture of the left fore cannon bone, both sesamoid bones and the long pastern of the left front leg.

"Unfortunately, it is the type of injury that cannot be repaired," he said.

Smith appeared to jump from Prairie Bayou's back, but said later, "I tried to pull him up to prevent further injury, to hold onto the reins, but I slipped and fell off the side."

After composing himself in the lounge in the jockeys' room, Smith said, "I didn't sense that anything was going wrong at all. He got off on his left lead, but he always does that. He stayed on it going into the turn, ran down the backstretch straight still on the left and then it happened. He wasn't going bad at all. He just took a bad step or something."

Prairie Bayou, who was also the favorite in the Derby and Preakness, was trying to become the first gelding to win two Triple Crown races.

Colonial Affair charged through the muddy homestretch to win by 2 1/4 lengths over Kissin Kris, who had more than three lengths on Wild Gale.

Sea Hero, the Kentucky Derby winner, got the \$1 million Triple Crown bonus despite finishing seventh and finishing with fewer points than Prairie Bayou.

The 29-year-old Krone, who became the first woman to ride a winner in a Triple Crown race, said that "my thoughts went back 15 years when I saw Steve Cauthen win and I said to my mom that I wanted to be a jockey and someday win the Belmont Stakes. Now it has all come true."

Colonial Affair, a \$100,000 yearling, was ninth after the first half-mile and then fifth with a half-mile to go. On the turn, Krone moved him into fourth, three lengths off leading Cherokee Run.

Colonial Affair took the lead in the upper stretch and it quickly became obvious he would not be caught.

Completing the order of finish after Silver of Silver were Virginia Rapid, Cherokee Run, Sea Hero, Bull In the Heather, Antrim Rd., Ragan Road, Only Alpha and Arabianod.

Colonial Affair, winner of one of four starts last year, now has three of four races this year with blinkers on.

• The French-trained Intrepidity, ridden by South African jockey Michael Roberts, powered past Royal Ballerina and Oakmead in the last 200 yards to win Saturday's \$75,000 English Oaks for 3-year-old fillies in Epsom, England.

Early leader Yawf, the 4-to-1 favorite, was passed by Oakmead and the Irish-trained Royal Ballerina some 400 yards from the finish and the race appeared to be between those two.

But Roberts timed his late surge just right and Intrepidity, trained by Andre Fabre, had plenty of



Julie Krone, on Colonial Affair, became the first woman to ride a winner in any Triple Crown race.

space down the center of the Epsom course to breeze past them and win by three-quarters of a length.

Intrepidity went off as the 5-1 second favorite, Royal Ballerina at 33-1 shot and Oakmead at 11-1.

• Hernandez gave his trainer

Francois Boutin, a second success in the Prix du Jockey Club with a comfortable victory in the French classic on Sunday.

The winner, owned by Stavros Niarchos and ridden by Cash Aspin, followed up his Prix Lupin success by beating Dernier Emper-

eur, ridden by Sylvain Guillot and one of three Andre Fabre entries, by 2 1/4 lengths.

Stunning Hawk, also trained by Boutin, was another three-quarters of a length back in third. (N.Y.T., AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES

USOC Approves Medal Payments

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Olympic Committee has made it official: U.S. athletes will earn a \$15,000 bonus for winning an Olympic gold medal, but professionals such as tennis and basketball players will be expected to give the money to developmental or inner-city youth sports programs.

The USOC's executive committee approved the four-year, \$7.6 million "Operation Gold" athlete support program at its weekend meetings in Salt Lake City. In addition to paying athletes for Olympic performances — which will include \$10,000 for a silver medal, \$7,500 for a bronze, \$5,000 for a fourth-place finish and \$1,000 for a significant improvement in performance outside the top four finishers — the program also will offer a bonus of \$6,000 for a world championship won the year before the Games and a \$5,000 bonus for a world championship won in other than Olympic years.

The program goes into effect immediately and in some cases will be retroactive to include world championships already held in 1993.

Wheaton and Navratilova Triumph

BECKENHAM, England (UPI) — David Wheaton of the United States retained his men's title Sunday, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2), after Britain's Chris Bailey, 25, had a 2-2 advantage with a break in the deciding set.

Martina Navratilova took advantage of the service errors and inexperience of Dutch teenager Kristie Boogert for 6-3, 6-3 victory Saturday to win her 164th singles title.

For the Record

Mark Clayton, the wide receiver who made the Pro Bowl three times in 10 seasons with the Miami Dolphins, signed a one-year contract with the Green Bay Packers. (AP)

Detlef Schrempf, the German forward of the NBA's Indiana Pacers, has had arthroscopic surgery on his right knee in which part of the kneecap was removed. (AP)

Quotable

• A WBC memo announcing that heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis would be available for an interview in Las Vegas, to "discuss his recent hand surgery and the state of the British monarchy."

• Promoter Dan Duva to promoter Don King: "You and the trash haven't been in the same room since Carl (The Truth) Williams fought Mike Tyson."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
American League East				
Detroit	32	24	.569	—
Chicago	31	24	.563	1 1/2
New York	27	24	.528	4 1/2
Boston	26	26	.500	6 1/2
Philadelphia	24	24	.500	8 1/2
Baltimore	24	24	.500	8 1/2
Cleveland	21	24	.463	11 1/2
West Division				
Kansas City	29	24	.547	—
California	28	24	.538	1/2
Seattle	27	25	.519	1 1/2
Texas	26	27	.491	2 1/2
San Diego	24	29	.452	6 1/2
Minnesota	20	28	.415	10 1/2
Oakland	20	30	.400	12 1/2
National League East				
Atlanta	37	16	.696	—
Philadelphia	31	23	.574	6 1/2
Montreal	27	24	.528	10 1/2
Pittsburgh	26	25	.510	11 1/2
St. Louis	25	27	.481	13 1/2
Chicago	25	27	.481	13 1/2
Cincinnati	24	29	.452	14 1/2
New York	18	34	.344	20 1/2
West Division				
San Francisco	36	21	.630	—
Los Angeles	32	24	.569	4 1/2
San Diego	29	24	.547	7 1/2
Arizona	24	27	.468	11 1/2
Colorado	16	39	.291	19 1/2

Baseball Results

Baseball Results

Atlanta 8, St. Louis 5	Los Angeles 6, Philadelphia 3	St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 2	Los Angeles 10, Philadelphia 3
Chicago 5, Detroit 4	Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5	St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 2	Los Angeles 10, Philadelphia 3
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Saturday's Line Scores

Saturday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
American League East				
Detroit	32	24	.569	—
Chicago	31	24	.563	1 1/2
New York	27	24	.528	4 1/2
Boston	26	26	.500	6 1/2
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Friday's Line Scores

Friday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
American League East				
Detroit	31	25	.556	—
Chicago	30	25	.545	1 1/2
New York	26	25	.510	4 1/2
Boston	25	26	.488	6 1/2
Philadelphia	23	26	.468	8 1/2
Baltimore	23	26	.468	8 1/2
Cleveland	20	26	.432	11 1/2
West Division				
Kansas City	28	25	.528	—
California	27	25	.519	1/2
Seattle	26	26	.500	1 1/2
Texas	25	27	.481	2 1/2
San Diego	23	30	.435	6 1/2
Minnesota	19	28	.400	10 1/2
Oakland	19	30	.389	12 1/2
National League East				
Atlanta	36	17	.680	—
Philadelphia	30	23	.565	6 1/2
Montreal	26	25	.510	10 1/2
Pittsburgh	25	26	.488	11 1/2
St. Louis	24	27	.468	13 1/2
Chicago	24	27	.468	13 1/2
Cincinnati	23	29	.444	14 1/2
New York	17	35	.327	21 1/2
West Division				
San Francisco	35	22	.613	—
Los Angeles	31	25	.556	4 1/2
San Diego	28	25	.528	7 1/2
Arizona	23	27	.459	11 1/2
Colorado	15	38	.288	18 1/2

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